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The State Conservation Commission

Mission:

The State Conservation Commission works to protect and enhance Kansas' natural resources through the development, implementation, and maintenance of policies, guidelines, and programs designed to assist local governments and individuals in conserving the state's renewable resources.

The State Conservation Commission (SCC) was established by the Kansas Legislature in 1937 to promote soil and water conservation. The SCC is governed by nine members consisting of an elected commissioner from each of the five conservation areas; two ex-officio members representing KSU Research and Extension; and two appointed members representing the Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA) and the USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The agency is administered by an executive director appointed by the commissioners.



The SCC has the responsibility to administer the Conservation Districts Law (K.S.A. 2-1901 et seq), the Watershed District Act (K.S.A. 24-1201 et seq.), and other statutes authorizing various programs. The agency budget is financed from the dedicated funding of the State Water Plan Special Revenue Fund, State General Fund, and fee funds.



The agency is structured as a single program agency, but operates several subprograms that tie both to the mission of the SCC and to many stated goals of the State Water Plan. One of the goals of the SCC is to administer efficiently those subprograms that enhance and protect the state's natural resources. The agency pursues this goal by working with the 105 conservation districts and 88 organized watershed districts, and other local, state and federal entities.

Agency Vision:

The State Conservation Commission will provide the highest degree of service to our customers. The voluntary conservation and protection of our natural resources is a public and private trust. We shall approach our activities with a deep sense of purpose and responsibility.

State Conservation Commission Members

Elected Commissioners

Rodney Vorhees, Area V, Fredonia, Chairperson

John Wunder, Area IV, Valley Falls, Vice-Chairperson

Ted Nighswonger, Area I, Edmond

Richard Neville, Area III, Kingman

Andrew Larson, Jr., Area II, Garden City

Ex-Officio

Dr. Daniel L. Devlin, KSU, Research and Extension

Dr. Phil Barnes, KSU, Biological & Agricultural Engineering

Appointed

David L. Pope, Kansas Department of Agriculture

Harold Klaege, USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service

Executive Director

Greg Foley

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2007 Accomplishments

State Aid to Conservation Districts: During the 2007 Kansas legislative session, the Kansas Association of Conservation Districts was successful in having legislation introduced to modify K.S.A. 2-1907c to change the available state match from \$10,000 to a maximum of \$25,000. The legislation passed giving conservation districts the first State Aid to Conservation Districts Program increase since 1994.

Conservation Districts implement the State's Water Resource Cost-Share Program, Non-Point Source Pollution Control Program, Riparian and Wetlands Protection Program and the Kansas Water Quality Buffer Initiative. In addition, they are involved in the Watershed Dam Construction Program, and the Multipurpose Small Lakes Program. These programs have added to the district's local responsibilities. State assistance for operation and maintenance of the 105 offices is essential to continue implementation of state programs in an efficient and effective manner. To receive the state matching funds, each conservation district submits an annual budget, certified by the County Commission and conservation district. The budget includes the amount of state assistance requested to match the County Commission funds up to the maximum of \$10,000. Prerequisites for disbursement include: (1) an audit for the prior calendar year, and (2) certification on the conservation district request that county monies have been received.

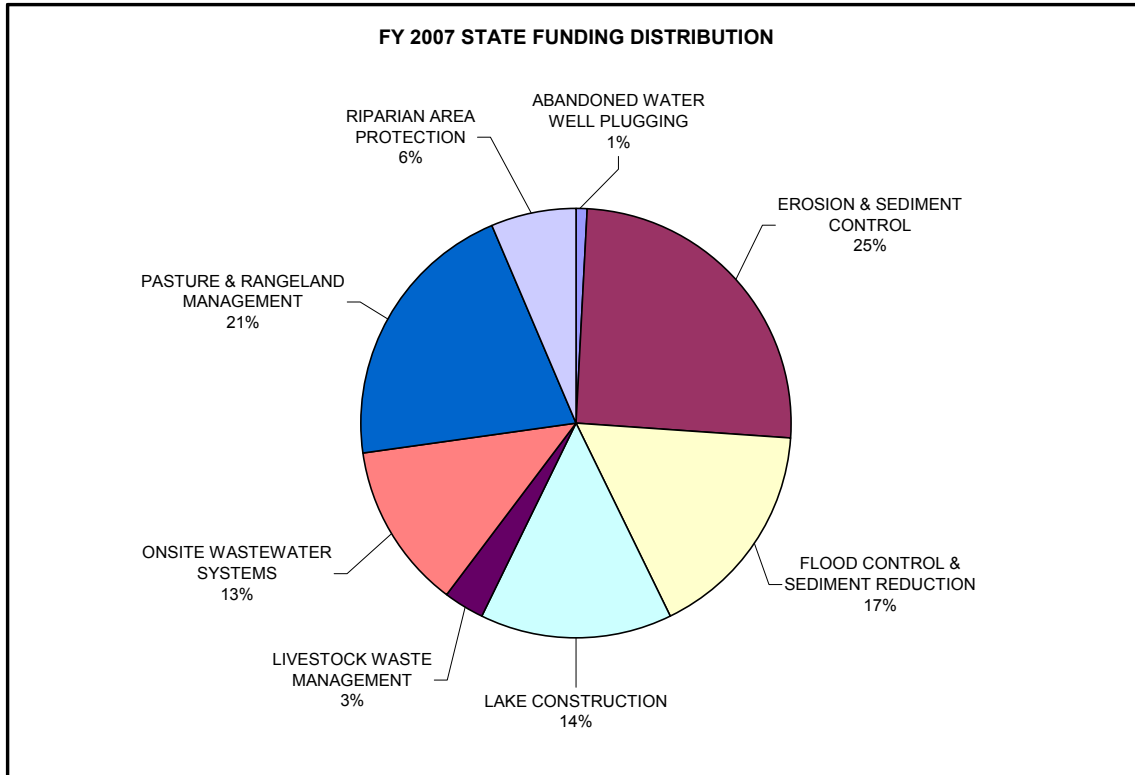
Districts will use the increase to purchase field equipment to rent, updating office equipment, expanding youth and adult educational programs, increasing employee compensation/providing health benefits, and hiring additional staff. Nine conservation districts will be greatly affected by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) office closings in 2007. The NRCS has been providing such things as office space, office equipment, and furniture to these conservation districts and now the conservation districts must start paying for these. The increased funding has been vital for these conservation districts to maintain a presence in the county.

Technical assistance: The Commission entered into a contribution agreement with the USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service in FY 2005 to provide technical assistance in priority and high workload areas. These funds were matched by federal technical assistance funds provided by NRCS. In FY 2004 the SCC and NRCS identified a shortfall in the technical service provided by NRCS to state cost-share programs and particularly the Water Resources Cost-Share Program (WRCSP). This shortfall is a result of the increasing federal appropriation to the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) causing an increased workload on field staff. With NRCS matching the state contribution, eight state Special Project Officers were hired in the fall of 2004 to assist NRCS with EQIP implementation thus enabling NRCS field staff to devote adequate time to state WRCSP technical assistance. This effort continued in FY 2007 with five field staff.

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL): To the extent possible, SCC continued to place emphasis on high priority TMDL areas through targeted allocations under the Water Resources Cost-Share, Non-Point Source Pollution Control and Riparian and Wetland Protection Programs. The entire Kansas Water Quality Buffer Initiative continues to focus on high priority TMDL and federal drinking water reservoir watersheds.

Agency Website Development: The SCC completed the revision of the agency website. The new site provides more information and services for the conservation and watershed districts as well as the public.

Conservation Project Implementation: Overall, in FY 2007 the SCC expended or committed \$7,703,033 for nearly 3,048 projects. This overall summary includes projects funded in state priority areas and projects funded which address local priorities identified by conservation districts and other local units of government.



FY 2008 Activities

Conservation Easements: The SCC received \$311,500 for FY 2008 to use as a match to the Army Compatible Use Buffer (ACUB) Program and the USDA, NRCS Farm and Ranchlands Protection Program (FRPP) funds of up to \$1,500,000. The ACUB program establishes buffer areas around Army installations to limit effects of encroachment and maximize land inside the installation that can be used to support the installation's mission. Under the FRPP, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) may provide up to 50 percent of the appraised fair market value of the conservation easement; the cooperation entity provides the other 50 percent. Landowner donations up to 25 percent of the appraised fair market value of the conservation easement may be considered part of the entity's matching offer. For the entity, two cost-share options are available when providing its matching offer. One option is for the entity to provide, in cash, at least 25 percent of the appraised fair market value of the conservation easement. The second option is for the entity to provide, in cash, at least 50 percent of the purchase price of the conservation easement.

A conservation easement is an interest in land, as defined and delineated in a deed, whereby the landowner conveys specific rights, title, and interests in a property to a State, Tribal, or local government or non-governmental organization. The landowner retains those rights, title, and interests in the property which are specifically reserved to the landowner in the easement deed, such as the right to farm. Specifically the conservation easement grant will compensate landowners for voluntarily limiting future development of their land. This program allows landowners to sell development rights on their land to an organization such as a land trust, while retaining full ownership.

NRCS provides up to 50% of the fair market value of the easement to the cooperating entity, which acquires, manages, and enforces the easement. Landowners participate voluntarily, and protected farms remain in private ownership. As part of its share of the cost of purchasing a conservation easement, a cooperating entity may include a charitable donation by the landowner not to exceed 25 percent of the appraised fair market value of the conservation easement. As a minimum, the cooperating entity shall provide in cash, 25 percent of the appraised fair market value or 50 percent of the purchase price of the conservation easement.

Water Transition Assistance Program (WTAP): The purpose of the voluntary, incentive based Water Transition Assistance Program is to provide a structured mechanism for the permanent dismissal of irrigation water rights and a reduction of consumptive use of groundwater in focused, over appropriated areas with sustainable irrigation potential. WTAP is designed to achieve significant impact in meeting State Water Plan goals regarding aquifer depletion levels and stream recovery, as well as in maintaining interstate compact obligations. Targeted areas for the program are currently the Rattlesnake Creek Sub-basin and the Prairie Dog Creek Basin, and “high priority” areas for funding consideration have now been established in each of these stream aquifer systems. Two of the Groundwater Management Districts in Western Kansas have also requested the designation of additional target areas by the Division of Water Resources; these requests are currently under review. FY 2008 is the first year for program implementation. Applications are being accepted September 1 through November 15, 2007.

Watershed Dam Rehabilitation: The 2005 Legislature took action to address development and implementation of initiatives to address rehabilitation of flood control dams whether due to increase in hazard classification or to component deterioration (aging and or weathering). The SCC revised the Rules and Regulations of the Watershed Dam Construction Program to include and administer the rehabilitation component. This new component of the program will provide state assistance for the rehabilitation of flood detention and grade stabilization structures prioritizing applications which achieve the maximum rehabilitation benefits, protect sensitive riparian areas, enhance wildlife and wetland habitat, protect the important cultural resources, limit future development in flood prone areas and parallel the Kansas Water Plan objectives. In FY 2008 10 structures were funded under this program for rehabilitation. Breach inundation mapping, another component of the rehabilitation, cost-share was also provided for 60 dams.

Multipurpose Small Lake Renovation: The 2005 Legislature modified the existing statute and redirected the Clean Drinking Water Fee Funds to the State Water Plan beginning in FY 2008 for water supply storage restoration as many of the water supply lakes have experienced sedimentation and lost significant amounts of their water supply storage. The SCC revised and adopted the Rules and Regulations of the Multipurpose Small Lakes Program to include and administer the restoration component.

Cost-Share and Information Management System (CSIMS) Enhancements: The SCC continues to enhance the functioning and features of CSIMS. The core of this financial cost-share contracting system was completed in FY 2004. CSIMS manages 5,000 cost-share contracts with a value of approximately \$8 million annually. It also provides a database of conservation district supervisors and employees.

Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP): The state of Kansas is seeking to obtain federal funds through the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to provide incentives to landowners to enter into the CREP to reduce consumptive water use in the Upper Arkansas River Valley. An offspring of the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), CREP is a voluntary program for agricultural landowners. Unique state and federal partnerships allow landowners to receive incentive payments for setting aside land for soil and water conservation. Through the CREP, farmers can receive annual rental payments and cost-share assistance to establish long term resource conserving covers on eligible land. Practices such as water right retirement and conversion to native vegetation would be eligible with a contract period from 14 to 15 years. Up to 100,000 acres can potentially be enrolled in a state sponsored CREP with a state match of 20% and the federal match of 80%. Similar to the approximately \$170 million CREP developed by the state of Nebraska to address water quantity concerns, the Kansas CREP is proposed for targeted areas adjacent to the Arkansas River in the reach between the Colorado state line and Great Bend to reduce the consumptive use of groundwater. Using the Nebraska CREP as an example, the initial projections of cash and in-kind contributions indicate a Kansas CREP could exceed \$115 million in federal funding over a 15 year period, assuming an adequate combination of state and other non-federal in-kind and direct match contributions can be specifically identified.

The FY 2006 Legislature approved a \$4,588,429 allocation from the SWPF (derived from the Kansas vs. Colorado damage award monies) to be used as an added incentive program to complement CREP and to provide a major contribution to the non-federal match. The actual eligible area and specific program components have been developed in a comprehensive, preliminary project proposal which was initially submitted to USDA’s Farm Services Agency on August 9, 2006.

The 2007 Legislature actually authorized only the implementation of a limited 40,000 acre CREP program with a total cumulative state funding base of \$2 Million. Because of the limitations imposed on the enrollment of new CRP acreages in the area and the timing of the eligible enrollment periods within the prospective calendar and fiscal years, the actual CREP program being submitted to the USDA's Farm Services Agency (FSA) has been scoped down to a total of 20,000 eligible acres in a ten county area. The water conservation goal at this level is approximately 30,000 acre-feet annually. FSA is currently reviewing a formal Memorandum of Agreement for a final program authorization which is expected in the late Fall of 2007. If the final proposal is approved by FSA, the SCC will administer the state component of this program and provide an overall oversight and program coordination role.

FY 2009 Planned Activities

Conservation Easements: The SCC has requested \$311,500 for FY 2009 to use as a match to the Army Compatible Use Buffer (ACUB) Program and the USDA, NRCS Farm and Ranchlands Protection Program funds of up to \$1,500,000.

Conservation District Field Reviews: In FY 2009 the SCC will continue to conduct approximately 100 contract quality reviews and random on-site evaluations and inspections of state funded structural and non-structural projects to determine compliance with state statutes, accuracy of practice/structure check out certification, administrative regulations, and Commission policy.

Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (WRAPS): This is an incentive program to provide cost-share to landowners in watersheds that have completed a WRAPS plan. Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (WRAPS) involves watershed stakeholders working together as a watershed community to address priority water and related natural resource problems and opportunities on a watershed basis. A need for increased funding for implementation projects is needed as watershed action plans are completed and updated. Cost-share and technical assistance funds would be provided for the implementation of the local WRAPS watershed implementation plans. The primary focus for implementation would be in the watersheds of the twenty Federal Reservoirs with public water supply storage along with other priority watersheds. The SCC has requested \$821,489 for this initiative in FY 2009.

Water Resources Cost-Share Program

The Water Resources Cost-Share Program (WRCSP) provides financial incentives to landowners for the establishment of conservation practices that reduce soil erosion, improve or protect water quality, and enhance water supplies. Major program objectives include: 1) reducing sedimentation, nutrient and pesticide runoff, and fecal coliform bacteria loading in targeted public water supply reservoirs, 2) reduce soil erosion to an average of five tons per acre on cropland and two tons per acre on grazing lands.



The WRCSP was authorized by amending K.S.A 2-1915 in 1979 and was first funded in 1980. The conservation district in each county administers the program at the local level. The State Conservation Commission (SCC) develops regulations, policy, and procedures to guide program implementation.

The SCC and conservation districts are assisted in implementation of the program by the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).



All structures or practices cost-shared by the SCC through the WRCSP are required to be built to NRCS "Standards and Specifications".

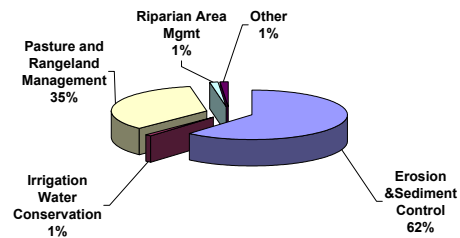
FY 2007 Accomplishments

The 2006 Legislature appropriated \$3.4 million for the program. Including FY 2006 carryover funds, approximately \$3.7 million was directly allocated to conservation districts for local and state priorities. Water quality protection and water conservation efforts were the major focus of the program. Practices receiving the majority

of funds included terraces, waterways, ponds, grass plantings, and irrigation efficiency upgrades.

An amount of \$774,516 was expended within high priority Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) watersheds to reduce the level of nutrients, pesticides, dissolved oxygen and bacteria.

FY 2007 WRCSP Project Implementation



Estimated sediment reduction in major public water supplies (in tons).

Cheney Reservoir	305
Hillsdale Reservoir	11
Melvern Reservoir	233
Perry Reservoir	132
Tuttle Creek Reservoir	728
Clinton Lake	67
Milford Reservoir	1,273
Pomona Reservoir	320
John Redmond	698
Cedar Bluff	2,413
Kanopolis Reservoir	821
Waconda Lake	948
Elk City Lake	114
Toronto Lake	1,076
Keith Sebelius	231
Big Hill Lake	0
Council Grove	147
Fall River	165
Marion Reservoir	99
Eldorado Reservoir	38
Total	29,345

Approximately \$33,626 was directed towards water conservation practices in western Kansas.

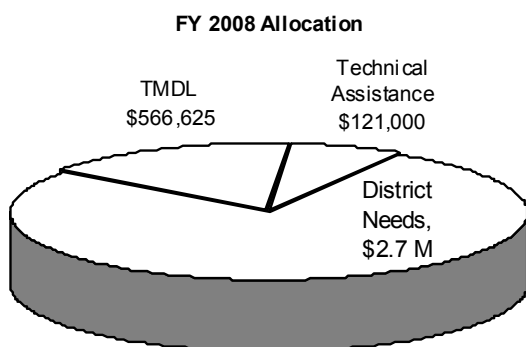


Irrigation Initiative Outcomes

Average efficiency increase per irrigation system	16%
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FY 2008 Allocations

The legislature appropriated \$3,418,063 for the WRCSP in FY 2008, which began on July 1, 2007. There were no carryover funds from FY 2007.



State Water Plan Fund FY 2008

Agency Request	\$3,418,063
Appropriation	\$3,418,063
FY 2007 Carryover Funds	\$0
Total FY 2008 Funds	\$3,418,063

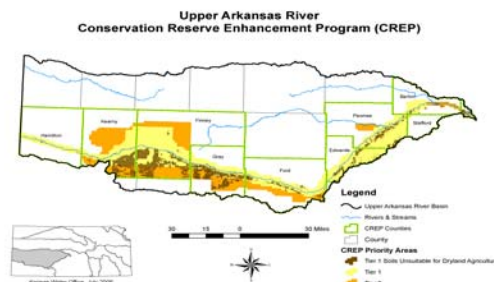
Appropriated funds are broken down into sub-categories and allocated to county conservation districts for program implementation. Sub-categories include:

⇒ District Needs - These funds generally address sedimentation; erosion; nutrient,

pesticide, and bacteria loading; and water conservation within the county. The local conservation district determines eligibility and priorities.

⇒ Water Quality - Funds are directed to high priority watersheds for the restoration and protection of water quality. Only practices directly affecting water quality are eligible. Targeted watersheds include High Priority TMDL's in the Kansas-Lower Republican, Lower Arkansas, Upper Arkansas, Missouri, Marais Des Cygnes, Neosho, Verdigris, Walnut, Upper Republican, Smoky Hill/Saline and Solomon River Basins.

A proposed new initiative to be implemented in FY 2008 is the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP). The State of Kansas is seeking to obtain federal funds through the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to provide incentives to landowners to enter into the Conservation Reserve Incentive Program (CREP) to reduce consumptive use in the Upper Arkansas River Valley.



An offspring of the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), CREP is a voluntary program for agricultural landowners. Unique state and federal partnerships allow landowners to receive incentive payments for setting aside land for soil and water conservation. Through the CREP, farmers can receive annual rental payments and cost-share assistance to permanently retire water rights and to establish long term resource conserving covers on eligible land. Practices such as native vegetation would be eligible with a contract period from 14 to 15 years. Up to 100,000 acres can potentially be enrolled in this program with a state match of 20% and the federal match of 80%. Similar to the approximately \$170 million CREP developed by the state of Nebraska to address water quantity concerns, the Kansas CREP is proposed for targeted areas adjacent to the Arkansas River in the reach between the Colorado state line and Great Bend. Using the Nebraska CREP as an

example, the initial projections of cash and in-kind contributions indicate a Kansas CREP could exceed \$115 million in federal funding over a 15 year period, assuming state and other non-federal in-kind and direct match contributions can be identified.



The FY 2006 Legislature approved a \$4,588,429 allocation from the SWPF (derived from the Kansas vs. Colorado damage award monies) to be used as an added incentive program to complement CREP and to provide a major contribution to the non-federal match. The actual eligible area and specific program components have been developed in a comprehensive, preliminary project proposal which was initially submitted to USDA's Farm Services Agency on August 9, 2006.

The 2007 Legislature actually authorized only the implementation of a limited 40,000 acre CREP program with a total cumulative state funding base of \$2 Million. Because of the limitations imposed on the enrollment of new CRP acreages in the area and the timing of the eligible enrollment periods within the prospective calendar and fiscal years, the actual CREP program being submitted to the USDA's Farm Services Agency (FSA) has been scoped down to a total of 20,000 eligible acres in a ten county area. The water conservation goal at this level is approximately 30,000 acre-feet annually. FSA is currently reviewing a formal Memorandum of Agreement for a final program authorization which is expected in the late Fall of 2007. If the final proposal is approved by FSA, the SCC will administer the state component of this program and provide an overall oversight and program coordination role.

FY 2009 Planned Activities

A total of \$3,249,794 has been requested for cost-share implementation in FY 2008. Into Fiscal Year 2009, the demands of TMDL's will continue to drive water quality program goals and outcomes. Conservation Districts will be encouraged to implement local programs that focus on sedimentation, fecal coliform bacteria, pesticides, and nutrient runoff.

In addition to TMDL targeting, the SCC will continue to encourage conservation district to target erosion control practices above public water supply lakes.

Also in FY 2009, the SCC is continuing to fund technical assistance agreements that address providing additional staff resources to Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) for Best Management Practice implementation using State Water Plan funds. As the appropriation for federal EQIP and other conservation programs in the 2002 Farm Bill increase, so does the demand for technical assistance. NRCS can not provide all the technical assistance required to implement state cost-share programs and still meet its federal obligations in some counties. Thus, the SCC is funding technical assistance agreements with NRCS. The SCC provides 50 percent of the total cost for salaries and support for the selected positions. Position locations are selected based on workload forecasts for EQIP implementation.

Non-Point Source Pollution Control Program

The Non-Point Source Pollution Control Program (NPSPCP) is a voluntary program providing technical and financial assistance to implement non-point source pollution control measures for the protection and restoration of surface and ground water quality. The program was authorized under K.S.A. 75-5657, K.S.A. 82a-903 and K.S.A. 82a-951 by the 1989 Legislature.

Conservation districts receive funding from the State Conservation Commission in the form of grants and financial assistance provided to landowners on a cost-share basis to implement a locally developed Non-Point Source (NPS) Pollution Management Plan. The local plan addresses goals and strategies for implementation of Best Management Practices (BMP's) to protect and restore water quality. Local citizens define existing and potential NPS pollution problems, identify applicable pollution control practices, and develop implementation strategies, time lines and budgets through the planning process. Currently 104 counties have approved management plans.



The program provides base level and targeted funding to counties in each of the State's twelve major river basins. Funds are used to address state and local water quality priorities. One-hundred four conservation districts currently receive funding for financial assistance to landowners. In addition, counties receive funding for technical assistance and project coordination, and to support water quality information and education activities.

Implementation Focus

There are 57 pollution control practices available for financial assistance within the NPSPCP. Primary contaminants addressed by these practices are fecal coliform bacteria, nutrients, pesticides, and urban NPS concerns.

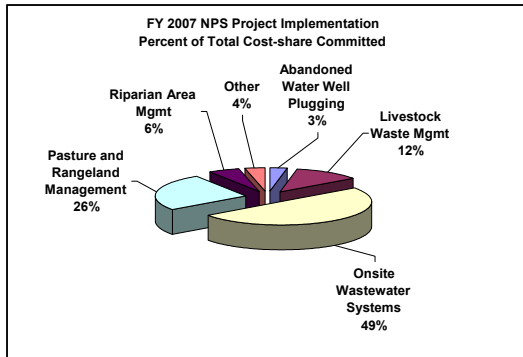


The implementation focus of the State Conservation Commission centers on providing assistance to private and public landowners for structural and management pollution control practices in priority watersheds to:

- ⇒ Reduce the level of nutrients, pesticides and bacteria within priority areas identified in the State Water Plan, such as high priority Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) watersheds, watersheds with approved Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (WRAPS) plans and areas affecting public water supplies.
- ⇒ Provide base level funding to participating conservation districts for incentive based cost-share assistance to address state and local water quality priorities.
- ⇒ Support state and local water quality information and education activities focused on promoting land user participation in financial assistance programs.

FY 2007 Accomplishments

NPS projects implemented by conservation districts and landowners in FY 2007 totaled \$1,908,212 in cost-share funds. The following chart shows the percent of total cost-share funds committed to various project categories.



Conservation districts receiving annual grants from the NPSPCP for Technical Assistance and Information and Education in FY 2007 provided technical guidance, information and training to landowners, school children and the general public.

The Commission carried over \$26,226 of EPA-319 funds to be used by conservation districts for information and education activities and demonstration projects. The funds were targeted to high priority TMDL watersheds along with watersheds that have developed a Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (WRAPS) plan. Ten conservation districts received a total of \$25,726 to complete fifteen projects in FY 2007.

Inventories of BMP's needed to address high priority TMDL watersheds have been completed in all twelve river basins. These inventories were used to allocate funds targeted to implement TMDL's established by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.



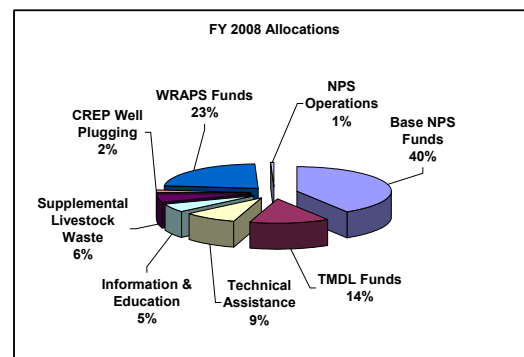
FY 2008 Allocations

The NPSPCP is funded through the State Water Plan Fund.

NPSPCP Funding for FY 2008

Agency Request	\$ 3,623,854
Appropriation	\$ 3,623,854
FY 2007 Carryover Funds	\$ 368,930
Total FY 2008 Funds	\$ 3,992,784

A total of \$3,992,742 was available for allocation for program implementation activities in FY 2008. Beginning July 1, 2007, appropriated funds were allocated to the following program areas to address water quality priorities:



FY 2009 Planned Activities

An amount of \$3.623 million has been requested for the NPSPCP in FY 2009. The commission will continue to target financial and technical assistance to counties with high priority TMDL areas in the Smoky Hill-Saline, Solomon, Upper Republican, Kansas-Lower Republican, Marais Des Cygnes, Missouri, Upper Arkansas, Neosho, Verdigris, Walnut and Lower Arkansas river basins.

The Commission will continue developing and promoting an implementation strategy to contribute to the primary TMDL program objective of restoring and maintaining the beneficial uses of impaired water bodies.

The State of Kansas is in the process of developing a USDA Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) to provide incentives to landowners to enter into the CREP to reduce consumptive use in the Upper

Arkansas River Valley. Landowners that enroll in the CREP and are accepted will be required to permanently retire their water rights on the land enrolled. For FY 2009, \$60,000 of cost-share funds have been requested to provide incentives to landowners who want to permanently plug the irrigation wells that were used to irrigate the land enrolled in the CREP.

Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (WRAPS) involves watershed stakeholders working together as a watershed community to address priority water and related natural resource problems and opportunities on a watershed basis. A need for increased funding for implementation projects is needed as watershed action plans are completed and updated. Cost-share and technical assistance funds would be provided for the implementation of the local WRAPS watershed implementation plans. The primary focus for implementation would be in the watersheds of the twenty Federal Reservoirs with public water supply storage along with other priority watersheds. An amount of \$821,489 is requested in FY 2009.

Kansas Water Quality Buffer Initiative

The Kansas Water Quality Buffer Initiative, enacted by the 1998 Legislature by amending K.S.A. 2-1915, is an incentive program complementing the Federal Conservation Reserve Program. State incentives supplement federal incentives to encourage the establishment of riparian forest buffers and vegetative filter strips. The State Conservation Commission (SCC) will enter into 10-15 year contracts, subject to annual appropriation, to compensate landowners for acres enrolled in the initiative. Supplemental payments offered under the Initiative will match 30-50 percent of the federal payment, based on the type of vegetation planted.



The Initiative also provides property tax incentives for landowners statewide who enroll buffers adjacent to streams in the Conservation Reserve Program. The incentive portion of the Initiative is currently eligible on lands located in the high priority Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) areas of Kansas.

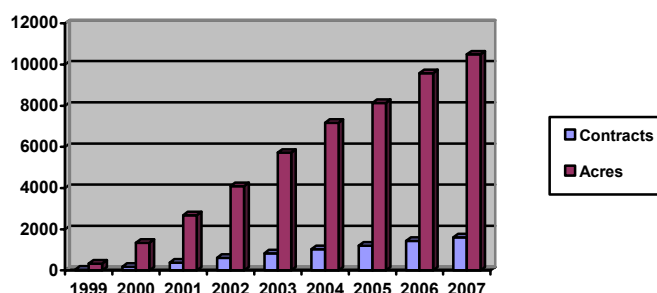
The goal of the Kansas Water Quality Buffer Initiative is to reduce non-point source pollution runoff in the targeted areas by 50 percent. Research at various universities, including Kansas State University, has concluded that riparian buffers and filter strips are capable of reducing the runoff of sediments, nitrogen, phosphorous, and herbicides by 50 to 85 percent.

FY 2007 Accomplishments

The SCC entered into 165 contracts with landowners to install 909 acres of grass filter strips or riparian forest buffers. This is in addition to the 1,442 contracts which enrolled 9,583 acres prior to FY 2006. Based on the total

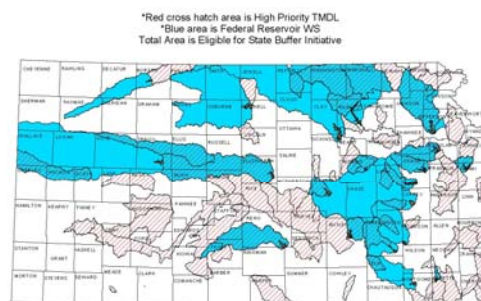
acres enrolled to date, approximately 1,082 stream miles are protected by grass and/or tree buffers.

Kansas Buffer Initiative



With funding from partnership organizations, the SCC has provided approximately \$400,000 in additional funds to support a seventh year of the Kansas Buffer Partnership for Clean Water. This partnership was formed to enhance and develop new methods and techniques to promote the establishment of buffers. The Buffer Partnership is supported by the following agencies and organizations:

- Kansas Department of Health and Environment
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
- Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks
- State Conservation Commission

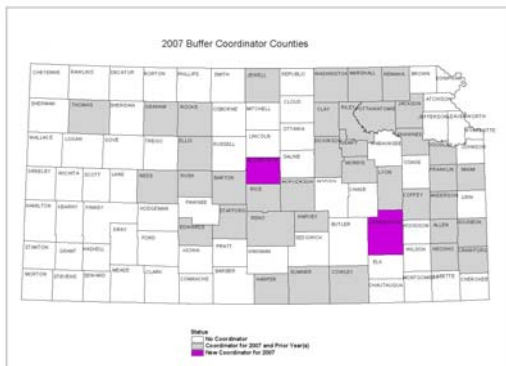


The Buffer Partnership is statewide in scope with targeted emphasis in TMDL high priority areas and to a lesser degree, the Quail and Pheasant Habitat Initiative areas identified by the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks. The Partnership has acquired funding from several sources to provide to conservation districts. The funding will allow districts to hire additional

staff devoted to promoting buffers and applicable buffer programs. Funding for this effort was committed from the following sources:

Department of Wildlife & Parks \$150,000
Department of Health & Environment \$250,000

Thirty-nine (39) counties have received funding commitments for these funds from a total of 43 county applications. All of the thirty-nine (39) approved counties are located in TMDL high priority areas or federal drinking water reservoir watersheds.



The status of the technical assistance grants to conservation districts is not known beyond FY 2007 as this program is dependent upon annual EPA Section 319 funds allocated through Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Due to increasing workloads and decreasing staff in county USDA service centers it will be important to continue funding this program in as great a capacity as possible.

FY 2008 Allocations

The FY 2007 Buffer Initiative budget request was \$307,157. The current appropriation includes funds for technical and educational assistance, continued rental payments for FY 1999 – FY 2007 contracts and sufficient funding to enroll approximately 3,500 new acres. The state buffer eligible area now includes all high priority TMDL and federal drinking water reservoir watersheds in the state.

State Water Plan Fund FY 2008

Agency Request	\$ 351,720
Appropriation	\$ 351,720

FY 2009 Planned Activities

In the FY 2009 budget request, the SCC has proposed a continuation of the Buffer Initiative. \$310,000 was requested to continue enrollment in the current target areas and provide technical assistance for the program. Additional program funding will be needed in the future to continue enrolling new contracts in this program. The need for the state to begin addressing nutrient TMDLs will most likely necessitate further expansion of the state buffer eligible area in future years. Due to the popularity and the high amount of environmental benefits provided by these buffers, continuation of this program will benefit our states water, wildlife, and economy for years to come.

Riparian and Wetland Protection Program

The goal of the Riparian and Wetland Protection Program (RWPP) is to protect, enhance, and restore riparian areas, wetlands, and associated habitats by providing technical, educational, and financial assistance to landowners and the public in general. Major objectives of the program are the design and installation of projects which demonstrate the effectiveness of riparian and wetland protection in terms of stream functions, water quality and wildlife benefits, and to increase the knowledge and awareness of landowners and the general public on the value and benefits of these natural areas.



The program was developed through the State Water Plan and authorized in 1989 by amending K.S.A. 2-1915. A Riparian and Wetland Protection Program Coordinator works with conservation districts and landowners to implement projects and carry out information programs. Several other federal, state, and private entities cooperate in the implementation of the program.

FY 2007 Accomplishments

In FY 2007 the RWPP used State General Fund dollars and to plan/complete 8 streambank stabilization/restoration projects in 4 counties in Kansas. In FY 2007 75 Kansas counties had completed Riparian and Wetland Protection Plan.

Types of Projects Funded in FY 2007

Streambank Stabilization, Channel Naturalization, and Riparian Restoration	8
--	---



Program dollars were used to stabilize and restore nearly 11,343 feet of streambank,



In FY 2007 the RWPP continued a partnership with the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) to leverage nearly one million dollars Federal funds to complete Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) projects. The SCC looks forward to continuing this partnership.

FY 2008 Funding

The SCC requested \$226,895 for the RWPP in FY 2008.

State Water Plan Fund FY 2008

Agency Request	\$ 226,895
Appropriation	\$226,895

In FY 2008 the Riparian and Wetland Protection Program will assist landowners in providing supplemental funding for 11 NRCS environmental quality incentive program (EQIP) streambank stabilization projects. These funds will again help to leverage nearly \$600,000 in Federal funds. State Water Plan funding in the amount of \$50,000 was appropriated by the 2007 Kansas legislature for the purpose of conducting salt cedar control projects in Hodgeman and Gray Counties. The total available for these projects will be \$50,000.



FY 2009 Planned Activities

The program will continue to focus on providing information, training, and financial assistance to better manage and protect riparian and wetland resources through FY 2009. Riparian area restoration, buffers, streambank stabilization and wetlands will play a significant role in addressing the Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL's). The majority of the program funds will be targeted to these high priority areas.

In FY 2009 the RWPP will continue to focus on state identified priority watershed restorations areas and will continue identifying, evaluating, and submitting potential stream restoration projects for EQIP funding.

In FY 2009 the Riparian and Wetland Program again plans to supplement EQIP streambank stabilization projects with program funds. An additional \$50,000 is being requested for Salt Cedar control demonstration projects.

Surface-Mining Land Conservation and Reclamation Program

The State Conservation Commission (SCC) is responsible for administering the Surface-Mining Land Conservation and Reclamation Act (Mined Land Reclamation Program). The Act requires that producers who mine industrial materials or minerals of commercial value such as sand, gravel, limestone, clay, gypsum, shale, sandstone, silt, caliche, volcanic ash or salt be licensed to operate a mine, register their mining sites, file a reclamation plan for each site, submit a reclamation bond and reclaim mining sites upon completion of mining operations.



The major industries affected by the Act include companies and counties who surface mine sand, gravel and limestone for aggregate. The mining of coal, production of oil and gas and mining within the banks of streams are not subject to the Act.

The Surface-Mining Land Conservation and Reclamation Act (K.S.A. 49-601 through 624) was enacted by the Kansas Legislature in 1994. The act requires reclamation and conservation of land affected by surface mining and thereby protects and perpetuates the taxable value of property and protects and promotes the health, safety and welfare of citizens of the state.

This is accomplished by:

- ⇒ Licensing of all known producers, including county units of government, of aggregate and other industrial minerals.
- ⇒ Registering or renewing the registration of all known mining sites for compliance with the Act. This includes maintaining current reclamation plans for all registered sites and Land Reclamation Bonds for private sites.
- ⇒ Assisting, planning and approving final reclamation procedures for sites where mining has been completed.

FY 2007 Accomplishments

One hundred thirty three private producers and 60 counties are licensed to conduct surface mining operations in the state. These operators have registered 465 private sites and 648 county sites for a total of 1,113 sites. Counties registered 10 new sites and private producers registered 8 new sites. A total of 39,540,623 tons of mineral produced, including sand, limestone, building stone, clay, volcanic ash, shale, gypsum and caliche were reported. In calendar year 2006, 834 acres were affected and 358 acres were reclaimed by private producers and released from bond. The 2007 calendar year production will be reported in February, 2008, with the Annual Report and Site Registration Renewal.

Due to increased costs to administer the program, fees will be increased for the first time since the program began in 1994. The fees were increased through regulation changes, with final approval on October 12, 2007. Tonnage fees will increase from .002 cents per ton to .003 cents per ton. Affected acres fees will increase from \$40 per acre to \$45 per acres. The new fee structure will begin with the 2007 Annual Report in February 2008.



Approximately 98% of registered mines have been digitally mapped. This process links a digital camera to a global positioning system (GPS) to locate and measure registered sites by latitude and longitude, and provides a digital image of the site. Area of the mine site can be determined by obtaining a GPS reading of the perimeter and entering into the computer for calculation. Exact location of the site is mapped in county and statewide layouts.

The 2006 Governor's Mined Land Reclamation Award was presented in January 2007, to N. R. Hamm Quarry, Inc. for reclamation at their Grantville Quarry. In addition to this quarry, N.R. Hamm Quarry has reclaimed 484 acres which have been released from bond since the Mined Land Reclamation Program started in July 1994.

FY 2008 Funding

The Land Reclamation Program is fee funded by:

- ⇒ Issuing licenses to new producers and renewing active producer's licenses.
- ⇒ Collecting site registration fees for new and active sites:
 - \$45.00 per affected acre
 - .003 cents per ton produced

Fy 2008 Mined-Land Reclamation Fee Fund

Agency Request	\$135,357
Appropriation	\$135357

Fees collected provide for two FTE positions and other operational expenditures to carry out the following activities:

- ⇒ Provide guidance and assistance in the development and completion of reclamation plans.
- ⇒ Provide guidance to local zoning/planning administrators and county commissioners.
- ⇒ Enhance Reclamation Plans through digital GPS imagery, site inspections, and digital photography.
- ⇒ Conduct site inspections to determine mining operations status and site eligibility of individual sites registered under the Act.
- ⇒ Disseminate updated information for licenses, reclamation bonds, reclamation standards, administrative regulations and other related information.
- ⇒ Assist the Kansas Department of Agriculture, Division of Water Resources, with implementation of new regulations affecting sand and gravel operators.



Reclaimed Sand Operation in Wichita

FY 2009 Planned Activities

A total of \$133,987 has been requested for program implementation in FY 2009. This request is \$1,470 less than appropriated in FY 2008.

The Mined Land Reclamation Program staff will continue to assist producers with new site licensing and registration, site closure and reclamation. The GPS equipment can provide maps, area determination and survey information to the operators and county planners.

The effort to coordinate the Land Reclamation Program with local and county planning and zoning committees and county commissioners will continue. Presentations and information to these administrators is available upon request.

Multipurpose Small Lakes Program

The Multipurpose Small Lakes Program, (K.S.A. 82a-1601, et seq.), was authorized by the 1985 Legislature as a result of recommendations in the State Water Plan. This program provides financial assistance for flood protection, public water supply storage, and water related recreational facilities while requiring a Local Non-Point Source Pollution Management Plan to be developed for the project area. The program provides assistance for new construction or the renovation of an existing lake. Eligible sponsors as defined in statute include any entity with taxing authority and right of eminent domain plus rural water districts and public wholesale water supply districts.

Depending upon the class of structures and individual project plans, the state may fund up to 100% for flood detention and water supply storage, and up to 50% of the cost of recreation facilities. State funds used to finance the construction of the water supply storage portion of the project are repaid to the state when the user purchases the water right from the state.

Sponsors requesting assistance for future water supply must obtain a certification from the Kansas Water Office that a documented water supply need exists within 20 years.

In 2006 SCC promulgated the multipurpose rules and regulations to address the expenditure and the administration of the renovation/restoration component. The Clean Drinking Water Fee Fund as stipulated in K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 2101 (c) (2) (B) "be used to renovate and protect lakes which are used directly as a source of water for such water supply systems so long as where appropriate watershed restoration and protection practice are planned or in place", i.e. to help preserve and restore water supply storage.



**North Fork Little Sugar Creek dam
Construction complete, October 2006**

Fiscal Year 2007 Accomplishments

1). New Construction: SCC encumbered \$1,026,491 for the construction of Horsethief Reservoir for a total of \$2,126,824.

2). Lake Restoration: \$335,000 was appropriated for Mission Lake, City of Horton, the lake restoration demonstration project.

FY 2008 Allocations

1). New Construction: \$1,250,000 was appropriated for the construction of HorseThief Reservoir.

2). Lake Restoration \$2,265,000 was appropriated to supplement the funding the restoration of Mission Lake. \$454,713 was appropriated for the restoration of the Washington County Rural Water District No.1 (WS CO RWD 1) structure across the Big Blue River.

FY 2009 Planned Activities

The SCC requested \$1,123,176 in the FY 2009 budget for the Horsethief Reservoir project. This reservoir, located in southwest Hodgeman County, proposes to provide flood control and recreation on and across Buckner Creek, a tributary to the Pawnee River. The estimated total cost of the project is \$15.9 million, including state funding of \$4.5 million. Total state funding to date including FY 2008 requested funding, is \$3.3 million. Sponsored by the Pawnee Watershed Joint District No. 81, Horsethief Reservoir will control runoff from 123,520 acres and store 12,868 acre-feet of floodwater. Once full, the Reservoir will provide 452 surface acres for water-based recreation. Nearly 1,000 acres of land adjacent to the lake will be developed for recreation use as well.

The Clean Drinking Water Fee Fund is estimated to be \$2,895,000 for lakes restoration. The 2008 funding for the restoration of WS CO RWD 1 structure was partial and needs to be supplemented. A list of applications – Letters of Interest – amounts to more than \$23 million, for water supply storage restoration.

The construction of the North Fork Little Sugar Creek Reservoir dam was completed Nov 2006. On May 2007 the reservoir experienced its first filling. SCC reimbursed the sponsor - Public Wholesale Water Supply District Number 13 - \$1,817,900 (100% of the state cost-share assistance). This reservoir located near Mound City in Linn County, received Water Plan Fund in FY 1996 – FY 1998. The lake control runoff from 8,383 acres and stores 2,660 acre-feet of floodwater.



First Filling, May 2007

Watershed Dam Construction Program

K.S.A. 2-1915, as amended by the 1976 Legislature, authorizes the appropriation of funds for a variety of enduring conservation practices, including dams. Since 1977, the Legislature has annually appropriated funds for cost-share assistance for the construction of flood control detention and grade stabilization dams for organized watershed and drainage districts. This funding was in addition to federal funds historically appropriated for the same purpose.

Watershed districts, drainage districts or other special purpose districts are eligible for financial assistance.



Pony Creek WJD 78 Site 19

Applications for funding are prioritized by the Commission based upon flood control, erosion control and other water quality improvements and rural fire protection benefits. These benefits are compared to each project's total costs and environmental impacts in formulating the final ranking for funding.

The maximum state cost-share rate is 80% of allowable construction and engineering costs. The maximum cost-share assistance per year, per district or per project is \$120,000. The district and/or landowner are responsible for the balance of the project costs.

Since inception of the Watershed Dam Construction Program, the state cost share assistance funding amounts to \$27 million as shown in the appendix.

Fiscal Year 2007 Accomplishments

1). New Construction

A total of \$351,499 was expended in FY 2007 for the construction of four (4) new flood control detention dams and supplement two other dams (partially funded in FY-2006). A list of the dams constructed is contained in the appendix.

FY 2007 Dam Benefits

Drainage Area Controlled (Acres)			5,788
Total Floodwater Storage (Acre-Feet)	Detention		1,613

2). Rehabilitation

11 flood control structures were funded for rehabilitation for \$419,965.60.

3). Inundation Mapping

160 flood control structures were funded for the development of breach inundation maps for \$494,505.21

FY 2008 Allocations

Funding for the Watershed Dam Construction Program was enhanced by \$453,501 to address sediment control above federal reservoir that provide water supply. Funding for rehabilitation and inundation mapping for FY 2008 was the same as in FY 2007.

State Water Plan Fund FY 2008

New construction (statewide)	\$ 351,499
New construction & rehabilitation above federal reservoirs	\$ 453,501
Rehabilitation & Inundation Mapping (statewide)	\$ 250,000
FY 07 Carry-Over [Rehabilitation & Inundation mapping]	\$ 85,529

FY 2009 Planned Activities

A total of \$1,055,000 has been requested for the program for FY 2009: \$351,499 for new construction, \$250,000 for rehabilitation and inundation mapping, and \$453,501 as enhancement for new constructions and rehabilitation above federal reservoirs with public water supply function. As far as new construction, twenty (20) project applications are currently on file for FY 2009, requesting a total of \$1,332,306.

The Commission will continue to conduct site reviews of proposed new dams and work with watershed districts in developing high priority projects. These reviews are conducted approximately one year and upon request prior to the submittal deadline for applications and provide a preliminary evaluation/ranking for each site. This ranking assists the district in determining which site/s/ to submit for funding.

State Aid to Conservation Districts

State Aid to Conservation Districts, also known as Matching Funds, is a grant program providing financial assistance to Kansas conservation districts. The K.S.A. 2-1907c, for fiscal year 2007 authorizes the state to match up to \$10,000 per district of the annual amount allocated to conservation districts by the board of county commissioners. This match provides an incentive for the county commission to double county funding up to the state maximum amount. These funds assist the 105 county conservation districts to effectively deliver local and state natural resource programs as prescribed under the Conservation District Law (K.S.A. 2-1901 et seq.). Financial assistance enables conservation districts to:

- ⇒ Hire administrative and technical staff.
- ⇒ Acquire office supplies and equipment.
- ⇒ Coordinate various conservation programs.
- ⇒ Implement state financial assistance programs at the local level.
- ⇒ Carry out information and education campaigns promoting conservation.

A local five-member board, known as district supervisors, governs each conservation district. District supervisors are elected public officials who serve without pay. The 525 district supervisors donate nearly 50,000 hours per year establishing local priorities, setting policy, and administering programs to conserve natural resources and protect water quality.



One stop of the Jackson County Conservation District Range Management Field Day was at board member Henry Hill's pond site.

FY 2007 Accomplishments

Funds appropriated to the 105 conservation districts totaled \$2,545,746. One-hundred and one conservation districts received the maximum grant of \$10,000.

FY 2008 Funding

State Water Plan Fund FY 2008

Agency Request	\$ 2,136,154
State Water Plan Appropriation	\$ 2,136,154

During the 2007 Legislative Session, House Bill No. 2048 revised K.S.A. 2-1907c, to increase the state financial assistance to conservation districts to match county supplied funds, not to exceed \$25,000. Forty-nine districts will receive the state maximum in FY 2008. The appropriations from the county commissioners will total \$2,836,545.



Governor Sebelius signing HB 2048

FY 2008 Planned Activities

The agency has requested \$2,136,154 for FY 2008 from the State Water Plan Fund. The statute change which went into effect FY 2008, increased the state appropriations to conservation districts by \$1,086,154. This increase will enable conservation districts to purchase field equipment to rent, update office equipment, expand youth and adult educational programs, increase employee compensation, provide employee health benefits, and hire additional staff. As of October 1, 2007, nine USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service field offices closed, which forced nine conservation districts to obtain and start paying for their own office space, except for Chautauqua County Conservation District, whose office merged with the Elk County Conservation District. Funding for conservation districts is vital to the success of district programs in conserving and protecting the natural resources for future generations.

Watershed Planning Assistance

The 1958 Legislature amended K.S.A. 2-1904(d)(6) which authorizes the SCC to cooperate with watershed districts and other special purpose districts to secure federal funds for the P.L. 566 small watershed program. Funds were appropriated from FY 1959 through 1980 to assist districts in the development of watershed protection plans which were a prerequisite to receiving federal watershed construction funding. Planning assistance funds were phased out by the 1980 Legislature in favor of state funds for watershed construction. The 1987 Legislature appropriated funds to reinstate the watershed planning program. Since 1990, the Commission's planning assistance efforts have been considered a sub-program of the Watershed Dam Construction Program.

In addition to providing planning assistance for the federal construction program, the Commission has also assisted districts in the study of watershed dam impacts on threatened

and endangered species and the promotion of non-structural watershed protection practices. Most recently, watershed planning funds have been used to assist a newly formed watershed district in the development of its general plan.

FY 2007 Accomplishments

No planning requests were included in the FY 2007 budget.

FY 2008 Funding

No planning requests were included in the FY 2008 budget.

FY 2009 Planned Activities

None are planned for FY 2009.

Water Rights Purchase / Water Transition Assistance

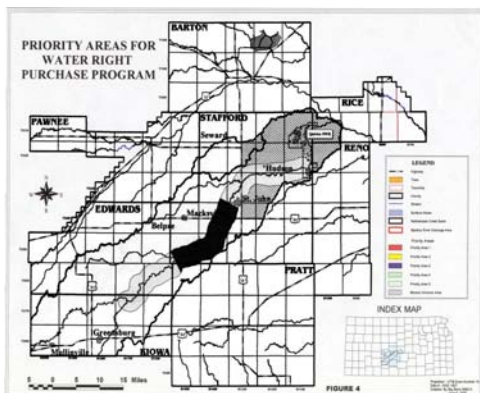
Water Rights Purchase Program

The 1988 Legislature amended K.S.A. 2-1908, 2-1915 and 82a-707 to provide a procedure for the purchase of an eligible water right. The holder of an eligible water right who is willing to voluntarily return all or a part of the water right to the state shall be eligible for a grant not to exceed 80% of the total cost of the purchase. An eligible water right is defined by statute as follows:

- ⇒ Is active and vested, or is certified by the Chief Engineer (DWR).
- ⇒ The location of the water right is closed to further water right appropriation and the stream or aquifer is in need of recovery or restoration.

Purchased water rights are placed in the custodial care of the state of Kansas and are not available for future appropriation. No funding was appropriated in FY 2007 for the Water Rights Purchase Program.

The purchase of water rights is part of a comprehensive management plan developed for Rattlesnake Creek, located in Edwards, Kiowa, Pawnee, and Stafford Counties. The total purchase cost of these water rights is estimated at \$5,208,000, with the state's share being \$4,166,400 or \$347,200 annually. Water rights totaling 10,416 acre-feet would be purchased under this proposal.



FY 2006 Accomplishments

No applications were received in FY 2006.

FY 2007 Funding

None. [\$398,120 in funds previously allocated to the State Water Plan Fund for the Water Rights Purchase Program was transferred by the 2006 Legislature into the WTAP program for FY 2007.]

FY2008 Funding

None

FY2009 Planned Activities

None Planned.

Water Transition Assistance Program



In 2006, the Legislature passed a 5 year pilot project program under the provisions of HB 2710 entitled "Water Right Transition Assistance Pilot Project Program", or WTAP. The purpose of this voluntary, incentive based program is to provide a structured mechanism for the permanent dismissal of irrigation water rights and the reduction of consumptive use of groundwater in focused, over appropriated areas with sustainable irrigation potential.



WTAP is designed to achieve significant impact in meeting State Water Plan goals regarding aquifer depletion levels and stream recovery, as well as in maintaining interstate compact obligations. FY 2008 is the first year for program implementation. Applications are accepted September 1 through November 15. Targeted areas for the program are currently the Rattlesnake Creek Sub-basin and the Prairie Dog Creek Basin, and “high priority” areas for funding consideration have now been established in each of these stream aquifer systems. Two of the Groundwater Management Districts in Western Kansas have also requested the designation of additional target areas by the Division of Water Resources.

Kansas Administrative Rules and Regulations were formally developed, proposed, reviewed, approved, and publically noticed during the last year. The SCC formally adopted the WTAP regulations on July 2, 2007. In addition, two public meetings were conducted in each of the designated target areas prior to the commencement of the first application period on September 1.

FY2008 Funding

Total funds of \$1,184,388 dedicated for FY 2007 included \$786,268 from the KS v. CO damage award funds and the transfer of \$398,120 which had been previously allocated to the State Water Plan Fund for the Water Rights Purchase Program.

The total expenditure of federal and state funds under the WTAP program shall not exceed \$1,500,000 per year. The 2007 Legislature authorized the carryover of the program’s first year of funding (\$1,184,388) while the approval of administrative rules and regulations was being completed. An additional \$1,498,000 was

approved by the 2007 Legislature for FY2008. Therefore, the WTAP fund balance at the beginning of FY 2008 is a total of \$2,682,388.

FY2009 Planned Activities

A request of \$1,498,000 has been submitted to the Governor’s office for FY2009.



Benefit Area Program

The Benefit Area Program, authorized by K.S.A. 82a-1702 in 1963, was transferred from the Kansas Water Office to the State Conservation Commission by the 1986 Legislature. The program provides a method for public corporations, namely watershed districts, to be reimbursed for specific expenses when more than 20 percent of the benefits of a flood control structure are outside the taxing entities boundary.

The program was repealed by the 1995 Legislature but re-established by the 1996 Legislature. Only two known entities are eligible for the program: the Upper Black Vermillion Watershed District and the Wet Walnut Watershed District.

FY 2007 Accomplishments

No funding for the program was appropriated in FY 2007.

FY 2008 Funding

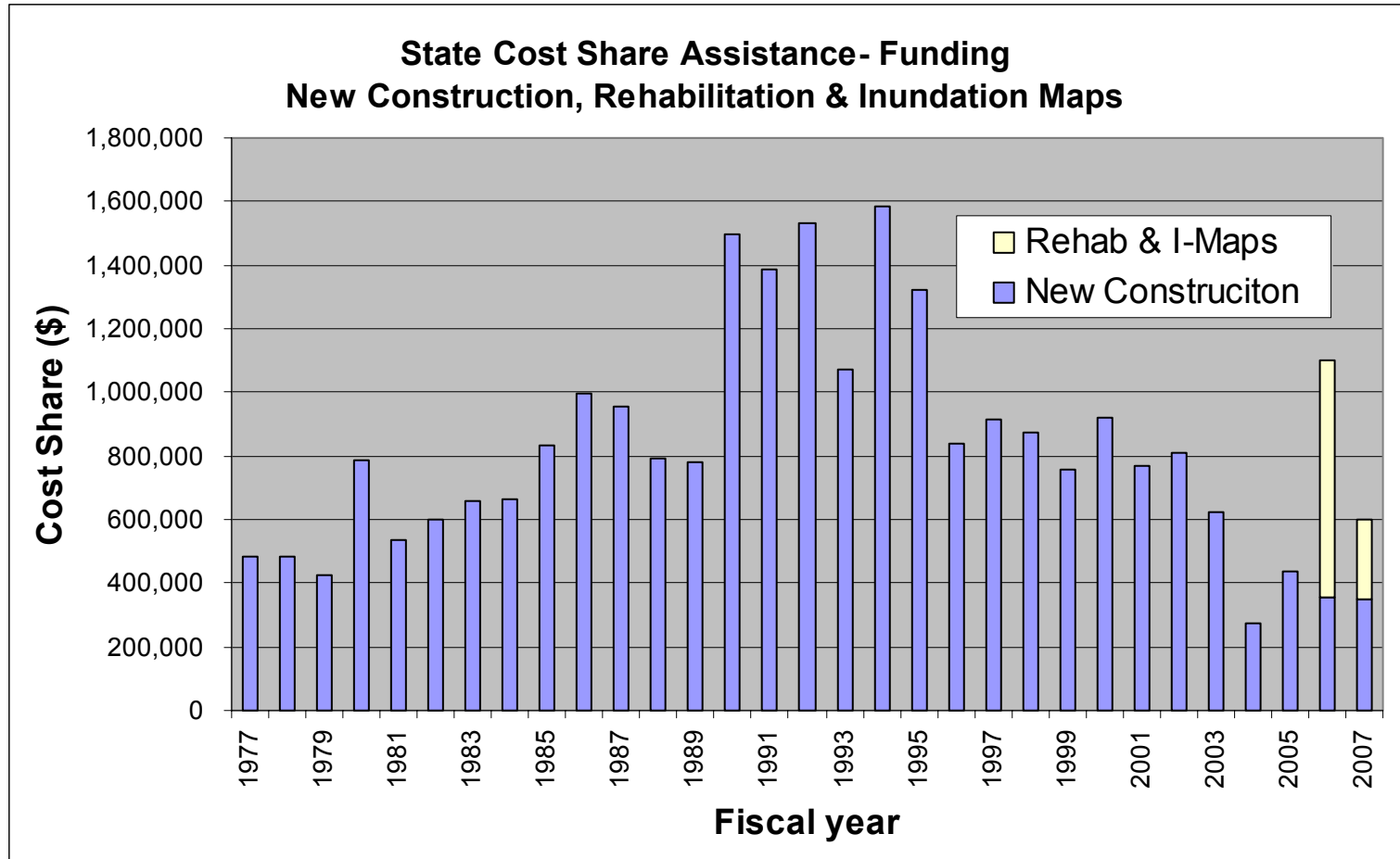
No funding for the program was appropriated in FY 2008.

FY 2009 Planned Activities

No activity is anticipated in FY 2009.

Appendices

State Cost Share Assistance to Watershed Districts



HISTORY OF APPROPRIATIONS

Fiscal Year	WATERSHED PLANNING		WATERSHED DAM CONSTRUCTION		AID TO CD'S		Water Resources C/S	
	(SGF)	(SWP)	(SGF)	(SWP)	(SGF)	(SWP)	(SGF)	(SWP)
1959	22,000							
1960	11,639							
1961	107,172							
1962	108,193							
1963	137,680							
1964	130,728							
1965	120,000				88,092			
1966	120,000				187,527			
1967	180,000				200,089			
1968	120,000				211,283			
1969	120,000				227,414			
1970	120,000				246,556			
1971	120,000				260,576			
1972	100,000				264,355			
1973	100,000				271,176			
1974	89,000				310,952			
1975	99,630				336,120			
1976	97,198				354,368			
1977	100,000		500,000		373,373			
1978	100,000		500,000		453,102			
1979	100,000		600,000		497,343			
1980	100,000		600,000		529,069			
1981			600,000		598,736		1,000,000	
1982			600,000		668,319		900,000	
1983			675,000		709,687		1,250,000	
1984			675,000		732,675		1,250,000	
1985			800,000		749,720		1,500,000	
1986			1,000,000		766,505		1,500,000	
1987			1,000,000		770,955		1,300,000	
1988	75,000		769,648		767,476		1,360,454	
1989			770,000		765,571		1,360,000	
1990		98,855	1,135,000	358,080	765,338		2,720,000	556,008
1991		100,000		1,577,248	359,394	400,000		2,720,000
1992		150,000		1,550,000		749,598		2,720,000
1993		150,000		1,362,163		776,700		5,600,000
1994		As Needed		1,255,815		778,700		5,736,772
1995		As Needed		1,465,000		981,646		5,200,000
1996		45,000		848,126		1,006,457		5,200,000
1997		*61,310		988,690		**		5,200,000
1998		*50,000		800,000		**		4,800,000
1999				829,000		1,023,250		4,450,000
2000				804,000		1,032,750		4,450,000
2001				805,000		1,035,500		4,450,000
2002				805,000		1,038,000		5,079,950
2003				644,948		1,042,500		4,273,550
2004				352,500		1,043,000		3,548,216
2005				352,499		1,043,000		3,495,218
2006				1,052,499		1,044,000		3,495,218
2007				1,351,499		1,048,000		4,414,359
TOTAL	2,378,240	543,855	10,224,648	17,202,067	12,465,771	14,043,101	14,140,454	75,389,291

*Appropriations for Watershed Dam Construction from SWP include funds for Watershed Planning Assistance.

**FY 97 Matching Funds of \$1,008,892 funded from FY 96 reappropriations.

**FY 98 Matching Funds of \$1,016,500 funded from FY 97 reappropriations.

SGF State General Fund

SWP State Water Plan Special Revenue Fund

HISTORY OF APPROPRIATIONS

FISCAL YEAR	HIGH PRIORITY C/S		MULTIPURPOSE SMALL LAKES				NON-POINT POLLUTION
	(SGF)	(SWP)	(SGF)	(SWP)	(EDIF)	(KWCSF)	(SWF)
1959							
1960							
1961							
1962							
1963							
1964							
1965							
1966							
1967							
1968							
1969							
1970							
1971							
1972							
1973							
1974							
1975							
1976							
1977							
1978							
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
1986	200,000						
1987	200,000		110,000				
1988	230,000		140,352			98,192	
1989	500,000					1,157,482	
1990	500,000			163,575	451,250	850,000	917,468
1991		500,000		1,973,040			777,750
1992		2,780,000		1,974,223			
1993				1,602,969			400,000
1994				933,633			849,594
1995							900,000
1996				500,000			2,000,000
1997				800,000			2,200,000
1998				517,900			2,478,424
1999				231,000			3,000,000
2000				231,000			3,000,000
2001				230,000			3,000,000
2002				230,000			3,471,715
2003							3,192,856
2004							2,800,000
2005			440,491				2,799,520
2006				536,333	50,000		2,799,520
2007				1,435,000			2,757,520
TOTAL	1,630,000	3,280,000	690,843	11,358,703	501,250	2,105,674	37,344,367

SGF State General Fund
SWP State Water Plan Special Revenue Fund
EDIF Economic Development Incentive Fund
KWCSF Kansas Water Conservation Supply Fund

HISTORY OF APPROPRIATIONS

FISCAL YEAR	BENEFIT AREA (SWF)	RIPARIAN & WETLANDS (SWF)	BUFFER INITIATIVE (SWF)	WATER RIGHTS PURCHASE (SWF)	FISCAL TOTAL SUMMARY	LAND RECLAMATION (FEE FUND)
1959					22,000	
1960					11,639	
1961					107,172	
1962					108,193	
1963					137,680	
1964					130,728	
1965					208,092	
1966					307,527	
1967					380,089	
1968					331,283	
1969					347,414	
1970					366,556	
1971					380,576	
1972					364,355	
1973					371,176	
1974					399,952	
1975					435,750	
1976					451,566	
1977					973,373	
1978					1,053,102	
1979					1,197,343	
1980					1,229,069	
1981					2,198,736	
1982					2,168,319	
1983					2,634,687	
1984					2,657,675	
1985					3,049,720	
1986					3,266,505	
1987					3,180,955	
1988					3,211,122	
1989					4,053,053	
1990					8,015,574	
1991					7,907,432	
1992					7,143,821	
1993	172,534				9,891,832	
1994		100,000			9,654,544	
1995		150,000			8,696,646	
1996	6,874	100,000			9,699,583	93,435
1997		100,000			9,350,000	97,046
1998		93,726			8,740,050	100,668
1999		100,000	80,000		9,713,250	No Limit
2000		125,000	80,000		9,722,750	No Limit
2001		200,000	80,000		9,800,500	No Limit
2002		250,000	265,134	69,433	11,209,232	No Limit
2003		225,000	468,814	62,490	9,910,158	No Limit
2004		250,000	307,471		8,301,187	No Limit
2005		249,782	307,157		8,687,667	No Limit
2006		249,782	307,157		9,534,509	No Limit
2007		316,782	307,157	1,184,388	12,814,705	No Limit
TOTAL	179,408	2,510,072	2,202,890	1,316,311	204,528,847	291,149

SWP State Water Plan Special Revenue Fund

River Basins and Counties in Kansas

